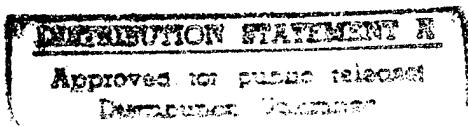


# **A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES**

*June 1985*

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*Author: Ronald Cima*

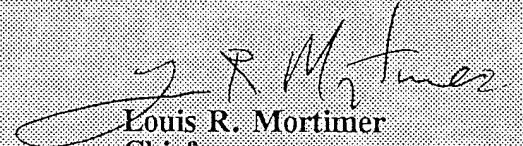
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## PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on three current Indochina-related issues:

- \* Thailand's political strategy for solving the Cambodian question
- \* tactics and organization of Khmer/Laotian resistance groups
- \* the war in Cambodia

This bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of works cited.

## GLOSSARY

ANS	Armee Nationale Sihanoukiste (Sihanoukist National Army)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CGDK	Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea
DK	Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge)
FUNCINPEC	National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia
KCP	Khmer Communist Party
KPNLF	Khmer People's National Liberation Front (Son Sann)
KPRAF	Khmer People's Revolutionary Armed Forces
KR	Khmer Rouge (Pol Pot)
KUFNCD	Khmer United Front for National Construction and Defense (PRK)
<u>Naeo Na</u>	<u>Progressive</u> [lit: moving in new directions]
PAVN	People's Army of Vietnam
PCCS	Provisional Central Committee for Salvation (KPNLF)
PERMICO	Permanent Military Committee for Coordination (KPNLF and ANS)
PRK	People's Republic of Kampuchea
PRPK	People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, aka KPRP (Khmer People's Revolutionary Party)
RTG	Royal Thai Government

Siam Rat

SPK

SRV

Su Anakhot

Thai Nation

News Agency of the PRK

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Forward [lit: going toward the  
future]

## 1. THAILAND'S POLITICAL STRATEGY FOR SOLVING THE CAMBODIAN QUESTION

"Dividing Cambodia into Northern and Southern Parts Recommended." Naeo Na (Bangkok), 24 March 1985, p. 16, in JPRS-SEA-85-071, 2 May 1985, p. 47.

Summarizes a discussion held by Thai academics, journalists and writers on "The Way to Solve the Cambodian Problem." One of the suggestions made is to partition Cambodia, having one part side with the Soviet Union and the other with the United States and China.

"Phichit, Chawalit, Athit and Prem Unite to Deal With the Border War." Su Anakhot (Bangkok), 14-20 March 1985, pp. 10-16, in JPRS-SEA-85-065, 23 April 1985, p. 80.

The Cambodian conflict has acted to unify the Thai military by pressuring Thailand's disputing military leaders to join forces to deal with Vietnam. Publicity from the worsening border situation has also had an effect on domestic political problems by improving the political images of Generals Athit and Phichit.

"The Security of Thailand's Border." Siam Rat (Bangkok), 27 March 1985, p. 3, in JPRS-SEA-85-071, 2 May 1985, p. 39.

Editorial cautions that the implementation of Thailand's new military policy, which stresses launching attacks rather than remaining on the defensive along the Cambodian border, must have the approval and support of the other ASEAN countries and Thailand's allies.

"Words and Weapons." Siam Rat (Bangkok), 21 March 1985, p. 3, in JPRS-SEA-85-071, 2 May 1985, p. 36.

Editorial backs retaliation against Vietnam for violating Thailand's border and agrees with Gen Thienchai Sirisamphan's statement that Thailand's patience cannot last forever, and that troops might have to be sent into Cambodia to eliminate Vietnamese forces.

## 2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF KHMER/LAOTIAN RESISTANCE GROUPS

Crossette, Barbara. "Vietnamese Hit Cambodia Rebels to Bar New Bases Before Monsoon." New York Times, 29 April 1985, p. A4.

Non-Communist guerrilla groups say they have changed tactics in the wake of this year's intense Vietnamese offensive. They say they have ruled out the reestablishment of large vulnerable camps and will fight a hit-and-run war.

Eng, Peter. "Vietnam's Offensive Changes War but with Uncertain Results." Indonesia Times (Jakarta), 8 April 1985, p. 4.

Vietnam's sweep of all major Cambodian resistance bases near the Thai border has fundamentally changed the character of the Cambodian war. The most critical battles in the future are likely to be fought in the Cambodian heartland. ASEAN countries in support of the resistance are trying to direct the thrust of the war by providing training in guerrilla warfare to Khmer resistance groups ensconced along the border and elsewhere.

Moffett, George D. III. "Cambodian Resistance Leaders Lobby in US." Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 15 April 1985, p. 7.

While on an official visit to Washington, Cambodian resistance leader Son Sann states that his forces will be changing entirely to guerrilla tactics and will be more mobile in the future.

Quinn-Judge, Paul. "Khmer Rebels, Vietnamese Shift Tactics." Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 19 February 1985, p. 11.

ASEAN is pushing for a complete overhaul of coalition tactics, including: separating coalition guerrillas from civilian refugees; setting up small, secret logistics bases in place of the big border camps; and moving small unit guerrilla operations more deeply inside Cambodia.

Quinn-Judge, Paul. "Khmer Rouge, Group that Killed a Million Cambodians, Changes Its Tactics." Christian Science Monitor (Boston), 4 April 1985, p. 20.

The Khmer Rouge (KR) claims to have mellowed, explaining that its policies which were previously communist are now socialist. Statements in the article suggest that the brutal treatment portrayed in the Academy Award winning film "The Killing Fields" is a thing of the past. However, KR leaders remain the same, and in all probability their old ideals remain intact. Relatively weak and dependent on outside aid, they have simply switched tactics by projecting a moderate image to avoid losing even more ground.

"Son Sann Vows to Step Up War." Bangkok Post (Bangkok), 12 January 1985,  
p. 20.

Following the fall of the Ampil Khmer resistance base camp, Khmer  
resistance leader Son Sann vows to launch guerrilla warfare deep inside  
Cambodia.